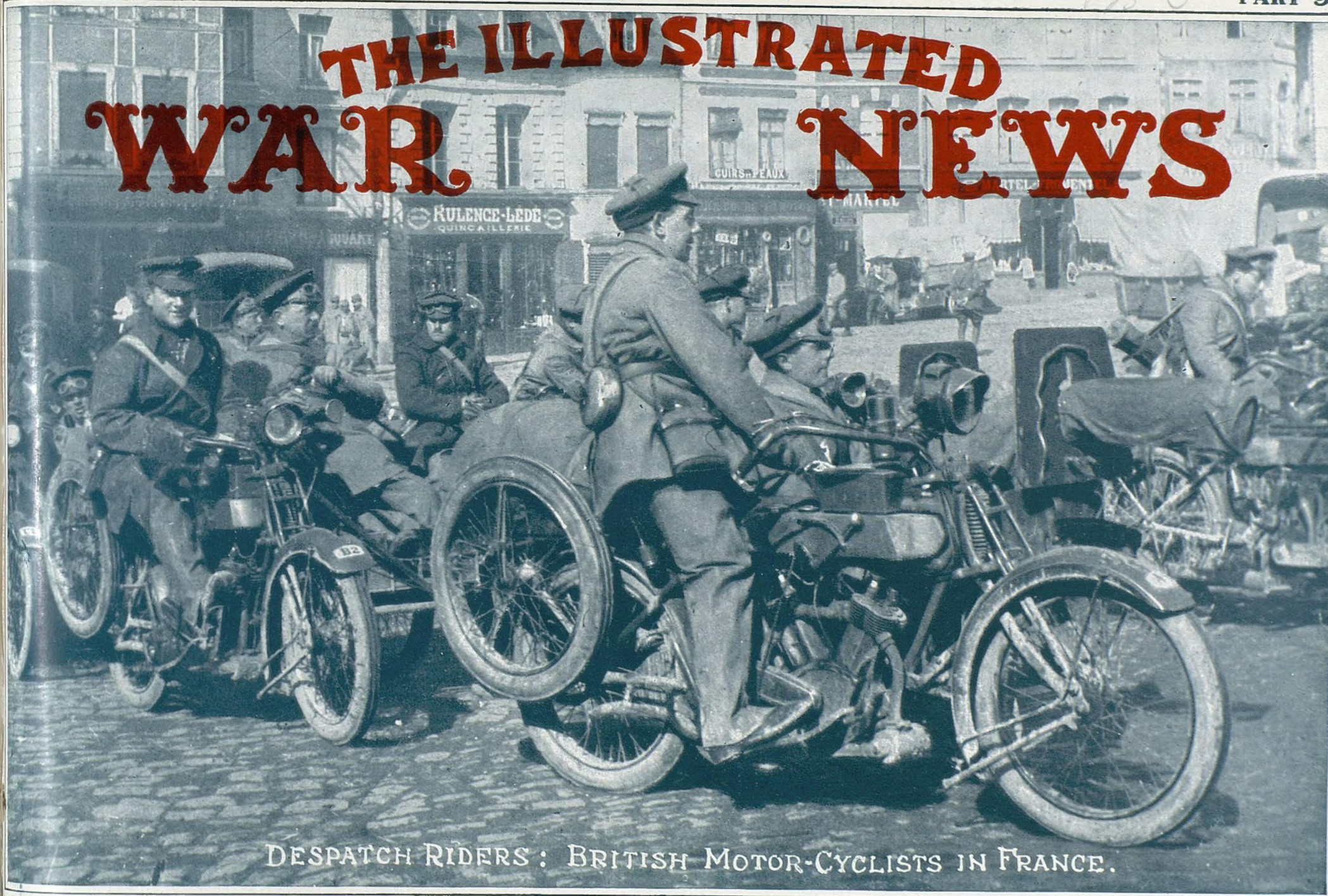


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# THE Illustrated London News

of APRIL 29 contains illustrations of—

BRITISH SOLDIERS WITH  
THEIR FEET IN THE SLEEVES  
OF THEIR OVERCOATS OR  
INSIDE THEIR KNAPSACKS.

"ANZAC" DAY IN LONDON.

THE RUSSIANS JOIN THE  
FRENCH IN THE WEST.

ESSAD PASHA, PRESIDENT OF  
THE GOVERNMENT OF  
ALBANIA.

AFTER THE BATTLE OF ST.  
ELOI.

FRENCH FIREMEN ON DUTY  
IN VERDUN.

FUSILIERS AT ST. ELOI.

JEAN NAVARRE, THE FLYING  
MAN WHO HAS FOUGHT  
OVER FORTY AIR-DUELS,  
AT WORK.

BIG-GUN PRACTICE BY BRITISH  
BLUEJACKETS ON THE BAL-  
KAN FRONT.

PANORAMIC PHOTOGRAPHS  
OF THE BATTLEFIELD OF  
VERDUN.

"THOSE OF THE OTHER  
WAR": A FINE PICTURE BY  
J. SIMONT.

"WE OCCUPIED THE CRATER":  
A FRENCH ASSAULT.

WITH THE FRENCH DEFEND-  
ING VERDUN.

BRITISH AEROPLANES RAID-  
ING A TURKISH CAMP EAST  
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# The Illustrated War News.



RUSSIAN SOLDIERS IN LONDON: LORD KITCHENER INSPECTING A PARTY OF OFFICERS AND MEN IN THE QUADRANGLE OF THE WAR OFFICE.

*Official Photograph; supplied by C.N.*



## THE GREAT WAR.

IN considering the curious multiplicity of events during the week, we must not take them separately, but should fit them together connectedly and read their meaning whole. We must not centre on affairs in Ireland—either to laugh at the tragi-comedy of Casement, be irritated by the supreme and ingenuous folly of the Sinn Feiners, or consider the episode as the only item of gravity—for at the same time we must not neglect items of apparently minor significance: the fighting in Egypt, the naval raid on Lowestoft, the activity of the Germans against our lines in the West, or even the Zeppelin raids. These apparently unrelated things are probably deliberately related, and really provide in a bold plan an example of Germany's strenuous efforts to distract us, dissipate our strength and our forces, and either weaken us in our main positions—say, at the Western front—or take from any offensive we are planning the power and snap necessary to make that aggressive a success.

It is not merely that all these events have happened at much the same time, but it is that each event in itself is—upon examination—without the strength proper to any decisive success without some sort of co-operation. Thus, though

the rebellion in Ireland has a dramatic intimacy in its gravity, in actual fact it seems an affair so doomed to failure from the first that we feel that its leaders must have been afflicted by some un conjectured madness to start it. The majority of the Irish people have, during the war, shown themselves so splendidly loyal to Great Britain that the hostile faction must obviously be outnumbered. And even if this were not the case, the geographical position of Ireland would put her, at such a time as this,

in a hopeless position. With Germany locked out of the seas, it is impossible for the Irish rebels to expect help of even the slightest consequence; and even Sir Roger Casement's armada consisted of no more than a disguised merchantman, which was promptly sunk, and a submarine, which promptly made off. Troops certainly cannot be sent to the aid of the Sinn Fein, and neither arms nor ammunition in anything like adequacy. While with the countryside thinned of men by the many loyal enlistments, yet commanded, at the same time, by British troops stationed in the different camps, and with communication with the United Kingdom itself only

a matter of an hour or so, any reason for hope in revolt seems fantastic. It is highly probable that the Germans regard the prospects of the rising as hopeless, though they are not concerned with the end of it, only with

[Continued overleaf.]



THE KING AS STARTER: HIS MAJESTY DROPS THE FLAG FOR A 'SOLDIERS' CROSS-COUNTRY RACE AT ALDERSHOT.

The King was present at an interesting military sports meeting at Aldershot the other day, and acted as starter in the most picturesque event on the card, a 'huge' field of between six and seven hundred men, representing practically every arm of the Service, gathering into forty-yards square, waiting for his Majesty to give the signal for the seven-miles cross-country race. The event incidentally offered proof of the fine physique of the men, for, in spite of the heat, only three teams, out of the thirty-seven which started, failed to finish the long and exceptionally hard course.—[Photo. by Central Press.]

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Among  
Fremantle  
Hon. Sir





THE LOSS OF H.M.S. "RUSSELL": REAR-ADMIRAL SYDNEY ROBERT FREMANTLE, M.V.O.  
Among the saved from H.M.S. "Russell," mined on April 27, in the Mediterranean, was Rear-Admiral Fremantle, whose flag the ship was flying. Rear-Admiral Fremantle is the eldest son of Admiral the Hon. Sir Edmund Fremantle. He was born in 1867, entered the Navy as a cadet in 1882, and attained flag-rank in December 1913.—[Photo. by Russell and Sons.]



THE LOSS OF H.M.S. "RUSSELL": CAPTAIN WILLIAM BOWDEN-SMITH, R.N.  
The Secretary of the Admiralty officially announced on April 28: "H.M.S. 'Russell,' Captain William Bowden-Smith, R.N., flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean yesterday, and sank. The Admiral, Captain, and 24 officers and 676 men were saved, and there are about 124 officers and men missing." Captain Bowden-Smith was saved.—[Photo. by Russell and Sons.]



its effect on the present circumstances of the general situation. The same can be said for Egypt and for the naval raid. The intentions may be grave, but the likelihood is that all are merely feints to pull at our organisation, to make us spread out our reserves of troops, and to make us think haltingly of the value of any big movement that is bound to thin our effectives. The work of the Zeppelins, too, may be part of this conspiracy of threat, and they may be out to make us feel that our Eastern

coast is a vulnerable spot. The attacks of the Germans in France and Flanders, perhaps, have some real intention. They might be reasoned attempts to break through our lines while our energies are agitated, or they may be efforts to force our hand in the West.

The landing and military career of the self-chosen Irish Khalifa was an inglorious affair. Sir Roger Casement disembarked with two companions from a submarine on a Tralee beach, found no one to meet him—the armed guard of honour, three in number, had driven into a river and drowned—and was presently arrested. The merchant-ship that had accompanied the submarine, under the protection of the Dutch flag, was arrested by patrol-boats, and was scuttled by her crew

on the way to port, her men being rescued. This happened between Friday (21st) and Saturday (22nd). On Monday the rebellion broke out with some activity in Dublin; a large body of men, identified with the Sinn Fein, not all of them armed, took possession of various points and buildings of the city—the Post Office, the quays and the like, and cut off communication with England. It was expected that this rising would be a signal to other centres, but there was not a quick response. The authorities took prompt action. Troops were drafted into the city, and the rebels driven from certain of their positions with some loss of life to both sides, the battles being small-arm encounters, the rebels having no artillery to use—the troops, perhaps, disinclined to employ guns in a town where there were many innocent people. By Wednesday the situation had been grasped, the rebel strongholds isolated, and reinforcements sent. By now, however there were signs of disturbance in the south, and more particularly in the west, and in the face of this the country was placed under Martial Law, General Sir John Maxwell being given command with plenary powers. These were the first steps to get the measure of the bad business. Politically there had never been the slightest doubt that the affair was the work of a misguided faction that had listened unwisely to the German plotter. Both Mr. John Redmond and Sir Edward Carson, as heads of the two great Irish parties, condemned the rising; and that condemnation was echoed by the best type of Irishman the world over, particularly the American Irishman, whose sympathy was expected to be useful in these trying days

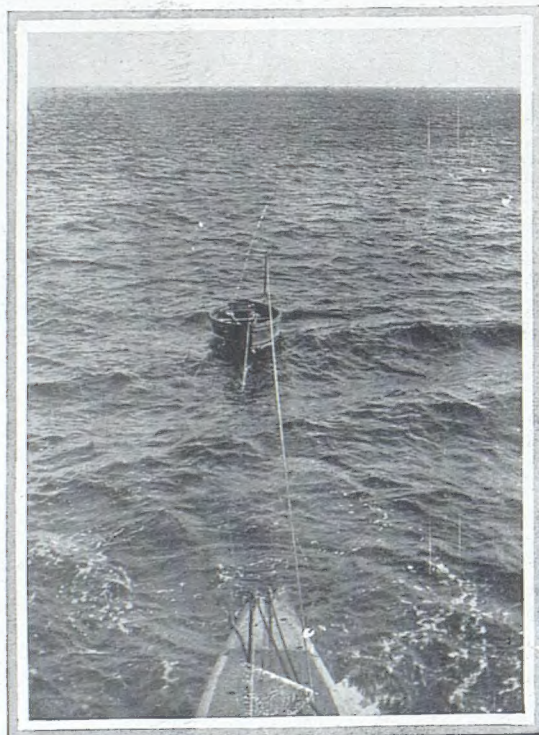


A "FIRM AND STEADY HAND" FOR IRISH REBELS: GENERAL SIR JOHN MAXWELL.

The record of the well-known General who has been sent to Ireland with "plenary powers to deal with the situation under martial law," shows that he is obviously the right man for the task. He has done fine work with Lord Kitchener in Egypt and South Africa. When war broke out he was in Egypt, which he left recently, the military position there being satisfactory.

Photo. by Lafayette.

[Continued overleaf.]



THE KIND OF CRAFT IN WHICH SIR ROGER CASEMENT LANDED: A SUBMARINE'S CANVAS COLLAPSIBLE BOAT.

It was in a frail structure of the type shown above that, according to the statement in the House of Lords by Lord Lansdowne, Sir Roger Casement came ashore from a German submarine. All submarines carry such boats, made of canvas with collapsible sides for stowing away easily on board until wanted in emergency.

Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.





**"EASTER EGGS FOR THE AUSTRIANS!" A SNAPSHOT IN ONE OF THE ITALIAN HEAVY-GUN BATTERIES IN THE ALPS.**

The above illustration is reproduced from a photograph on an Italian picture post-card, and is entitled "Easter Eggs for the Austrians." It shows how some of the Italian gunners on at least one of the sections of General Cadorna's front kept the Easter of 1916, and exchanged the "compliments of the season" with the national enemy. Giving vent to their feelings by labelling artillery projectiles in this

way with chalked inscriptions, it may be added, is a favourite practice among gunners of all armies on special occasions, and in navies also. We have illustrated in earlier numbers various similar incidents with the French artillery, and in reproducing a German Navy Christmas photograph showed German sailors at gun-drill on board ship loading their guns with shells inscribed "Got' strafe England."



of American Notes on German submarine policy. News at the time of writing indicates that the rebellion is on the verge of collapse in Dublin, and that local affairs at Enniscorthy and near Athenry and Craughwell are not of grave nature.

The naval raid was a small affair, but it was undoubtedly timed to fit in with Irish events. At 4.10 a.m. on Tuesday the German battle-cruiser squadron, with light cruisers and destroyers, appeared off Yarmouth and Lowestoft, and bombarded the towns. Local naval forces engaged it, and after half-an-hour the Germans retired, followed by British light cruisers and destroyers. A fair amount of damage was done—though this was not at all proportionate to the metal used—and, unfortunately, four civilians were killed and several injured. Two of our cruisers were hit, and a destroyer also, though none of these vessels were sunk. The engagement was meaningless, unless it was to make us fearful about our own shores and over-anxious to keep plenty of men at hand to defend them. It is interesting to note that this raid was heralded by Zeppelins which flew over the East Coast late on Monday night. It is conjectured that these dirigibles were able to send messages that the coast was clear back to the fleet. There has, on the whole, been a certain amount of naval interest this week. The Germans report the sinking of a British submarine—*E 22*—and the sinking of a British guard-ship on the Dogger also. At the same time, the Admiralty announce that H.M.S. *Russell*, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Fremantle, struck a mine in the Mediterranean on April 27, and went down with a loss of 124 officers and men, the Admiral, Captain, 24 officers, and 676 men being saved. The same announcement also

mentioned that a German submarine was sunk off the East Coast on April 26.

The fighting at Suez may be the enemy's retort to our capture of the Katia Oasis a week or so back, or it may have been a reconnaissance to make us feel that a Turkish army is still eager to advance on Egypt, and it would be best for us not to send our Egyptian force to any other field. The attack was on our new advance hold on the northern route to Sinai, and was launched against Katia village (thirty miles from the Canal) and Duweidar (fifteen miles nearer). On April 23 a body of about 500 of the enemy moved against the latter place; this was beaten off with some loss to the Turks. The attack on Katia was more determined.

A force of 3000 men was able to push a smaller force of Yeomanry back. The Yeomanry fought exceedingly well, and in their retirement gave much punishment. The Turkish hold of the oasis was apparently short-lived. An aeroplane attack was made on their camp, and, after some fighting on the 24th, the enemy withdrew and the wells were cleared, save for a force of about a thousand stationed at Bir el Abd, forty-four miles from the Canal.

The tragic event of the week has been the surrender of General Townshend and his force at Kut. As far as the general situation in Mesopotamia goes, the fall of the garrison will mean no change. The Turks are still facing the major force of the British in the Delta, and the capitulation can do no more than release a few extra troops to meet our army on the Tigris. Though the fall of Kut will not affect any other of the spheres of the Orient campaigns, it must be remembered that General Townshend's actions in the past certainly had this

[Continued overleaf.]



THE CRATER AND THE COWS! WHERE ONE OF THE GERMAN 12-INCH SHELLS FELL DURING THE NAVAL RAID.

A proportion of the projectiles fired by the German coast-raiding squadron at Lowestoft and Yarmouth were badly aimed and went over the houses, to drop in the fields beyond. One 12-inch shell burst in a marshy pasture where some cows were. The shell-crater and the cows are seen above.

Photograph by Clarke and Hyde.

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**YEOMEN IN WHOSE PROWESS THE EMPIRE GLORIES: DORSETS RETURNING FROM THE EGYPTIAN WESTERN FRONT—CROSSING A RAILWAY BRIDGE.**

The Dorset Yeomanry are the heroes of the daring and brilliant cavalry charge in the battle of Agagieh on the Western Egyptian frontier on February 26, the fame of which has gone round the Empire. At Agagieh the Bedouin army and its Senussi auxiliaries were dealt a blow that crippled the Turco-German invasion schemes in that quarter. The Dorsets charged in line, sword in hand, across an open valley

against the enemy on a ridge a mile and a-half off. They stormed through, carrying all before them. Gaafar Pasha, the Turkish second-in-command, was personally taken prisoner by Lieut.-Colonel Souter, commander of the Dorsets. Now that the campaign is over, the Dorset Yeomanry have left the Western frontier—the regiment is seen on its way back.—[Photo. by Topical.]



effectiveness. The brilliant and daring move on Bagdad must have been a considerable embarrassment to the Turks in their Caucasian as well as in their Egyptian plans, and his hold on the little village and the resultant move to his relief undoubtedly pinned down a great number of men whom Turkey could ill spare. The defence itself appears to have been carried out with the greatest gallantry, and it is only lack of supply, as well as



THE AIR SERVICE ON THE BALKAN FRONT: ALLIED  
AIRMEN ON DUTY HAVING A CHAT.

The Allies' airmen on the Balkan front are always kept on the alert, ready to go up immediately the approach of enemy aircraft is signalled or reported. A British naval airman on duty awaiting orders in his machine is seen above chatting during the interval with a French officer-airman.

Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.

force of natural circumstances, that made the defence yield. The weather has conspired most to our disappointment in the latter days of the campaign. It has been obvious for the last month or so that General Lake was endeavouring to force his way along the Tigris in spite of the worst climatic weather. In the face of these difficulties some headway was made, and the first of the strong Turkish lines forced; but the floods made movement next to impossible, and several checks were registered against us, these leading to the unhappy result.

The fighting round Verdun seems to show increasingly that the full German effort is now a thing of the past. There have been some vehement spurts of energy, and these, backed by flame tactics, have made the fighting at such points

as the Mort Homme and Hill 304 savage rather than heavy. In all cases the French defence was more than equal to the assault and the movements were held, with the usual heavy casualty account. The French, on their side, have made some advances in the Caurettes Wood, and have gained German trenches by counter-attacks at the Mort Homme. Along the British front there has been a perceptible liveliness. The enemy has endeavoured to break into our lines on many occasions. The Shropshire Light Infantry began the week well for us by recapturing a trench on the Ypres-Langemarck road taken from us on the 19th, the line thus being completely re-established. On the 26th and 27th the Germans attacked — unsuccessfully — at several points near Frelinghien, Hill 60, St. Eloi, and particularly on the Loos front. Thanks to gas and artillery attacks, the Germans were able to get into our front line east-north-east of Loos, but within half-an-hour the 16th Irish Division had them out of it. Another gas attack was prepared, but the gas broke back over the German trenches, and the inmates bolted, fired on by the British gunners, and suffering heavily. W. DOUGLAS NEWTON.

LONDON: MAY 1, 1916.



OFF DUTY "SOMEWHERE" IN THE MEDITERRANEAN:  
A HAWSE-HOLE SUN-BATH.

The scene is the deck of a British war-ship of the fleet in the Mediterranean. A member of the ship's complement is seen taking his spell off duty at ease on the deck. In the gaping hawse-hole through which one of the huge anchor chain-cables passes, are seen the head and shoulders of a British army officer enjoying the warm sun.

Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by Newspaper Illustrations.

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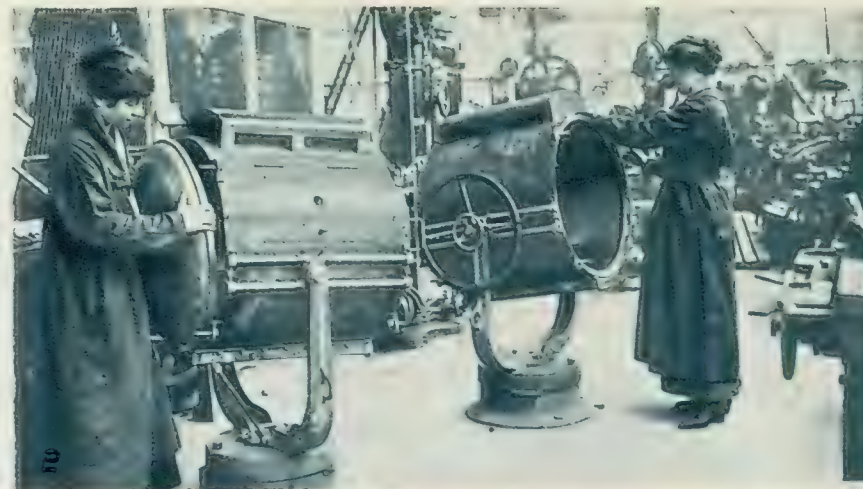
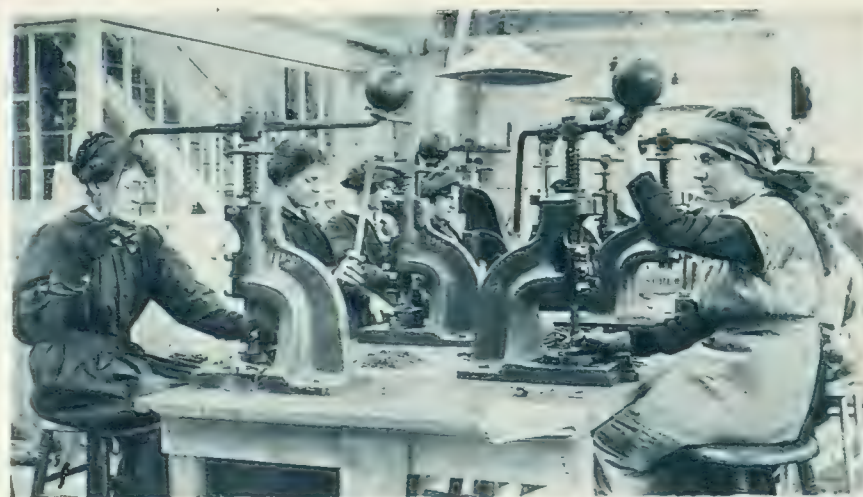


IN THEIR OWN STEEL HELMETS — AND ENEMY HEAD-GEAR: WITH THE "FIGHTING FIFTH" AND ROYAL FUSILIERS AT ST. ELOI.

The closing days of March and the early part of April were marked by a sustained and successful battle at St. Eloi, during which the Northumberland Fusiliers, the famous "Fighting Fifth," assisted by the Royal Fusiliers, took with great dash the front and second lines of German trenches, capturing many prisoners and causing heavy losses to the enemy. Our soldiers were jubilant. As Mr. H. M. Tomlinson,

the well-known war-correspondent, said: "That the Royal Fusiliers and the 'Fighting Fifth' (the more familiar name of the Northumberland Fusiliers) were thoroughly pleased with themselves when they came out having completed their job with the German salient at St. Eloi, they made no attempt to conceal."—[Official Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by Central Press.]





ONE BRANCH OF MUNITION-WORK DONE BY WOMEN AND GIRLS: MAKING NAVAL SEARCHLIGHT-PROJECTORS AND SIGNALLING-LAMPS.

Munitions, from the munition-workers' point of view, having regard to the tasks they are called on by the authorities to perform, include practically everything that can be used in war, whether on land or sea. The making of shot and shell is only one department of munition-work. Mr. Lloyd George has enumerated about a hundred occupations of varying kinds in which munition-workers are engaged. Here

we see women and girls in a factory for supplying searchlight-projectors and Navy hand-signalling lamps. Photograph No. 1 shows the women working hand-drills; No. 2 shows them constructing projector-cases; No. 3 shows girls fitting in the lenses of signalling-lamps; No. 4 shows the delicate mechanical parts of the shutter-apparatus being finished off.—[Photos. by S. and G.]

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**PACKING STEEL HELMETS FOR THE TROOPS AT THE FRONT: WOMEN WHO SACRIFICED A HOLIDAY FOR THEIR FIGHTING-MEN.**

These women spent their Easter holiday in helping to rush supplies of the new steel helmets to the soldiers at the front. The helmets have reduced the percentage of head-wounds from 25 to  $\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. The British helmet is not so light as the French, but is held to give better protection. It stands away from the head about one-third of an inch, having a padded leather band inside fixed by indiarubber

buffers, which check the force of a blow. Dr. Addison said in the House of Commons on April 19 that supplies of the helmets were coming in very well and that in a few weeks every man in the trenches would have one; also every man likely to go in, and even soldiers in this country, if they needed them.—[Photo. by Newspaper Photographic Service.]





**THE TUMP-LINE FOR BRITISH SOLDIERS: A CANADIAN WEIGHT-CARRYING DEVICE.**

A device enabling the soldier to carry his knapsack partly with his head has been introduced by Captain Archibald, Y.M.C.A. officer with the Canadian troops, and well known as an athlete, who won the High Jump in the Olympic Games at the White City. The invention is based on the same principle as the "tump-line," by which remarkable weights are carried over difficult trails in North-Western

**TAKING WEIGHT OFF THE SHOULDERS: A SOLDIER'S TUMP-LINE—SIDE VIEW.**

Canada. It consists of a strap of webbing which crosses the top of the head and, by means of two other straps, takes some of the weight of the soldier's pack off the shoulders. The expression, "tump-line," is possibly a corruption of "temple-line." This method of carrying is common in the St. Lawrence valley and to the furthest North-West, alike among whites, half-breeds, and Indians.—[Photos. by C.N.]





FITTED IN AN ORDINARY MOTOR-CAR—FOR SPECIAL SERVICE: THE LEWIS AUTOMATIC RIFLE, CALLED THE "HOSE OF DEATH."

The Lewis automatic rifle serves as a trench-gun of astounding rapidity of fire—the "Hose of Death" it has been called—which two men manage (one to fire, one to feed with ammunition); as an arm of offence in aeroplanes for fighting hostile aircraft; also, as shown above, as a remarkably effective anti-aircraft gun which can be fitted in any motor-car. The rifle weighs 25 lb., and fires 15 bullets a

second. It can be used in any position: sideways or even upside down. Photograph No. 1 shows the gun. Nos. 2 and 3 show it firing at an aeroplane from a motor-car. In No. 2 a comrade is seen supplying a fresh cartridge-drum to the firer, who, while taking it with one hand, at the same time keeps his sights on the target, and fires steadily with the other.—[Photos. by Farrington Photo. Co.]





NOT A RUMOUR THIS TIME! RUSSIAN TROOPS RECENTLY LANDED IN FRANCE TO FIGHT ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

Unlike the shadowy army of the famous rumour, the Russian force landed on April 20 at Marseilles exists in substance and in fact. The troop-ships reached the quay at 2 p.m., the ships' bands playing the Russian National Anthem and the "Marseillaise." After disembarking, the Russians marched through the town to their camp amid cheers, people crowding roofs and windows to see them pass.

Photograph No. 1 shows them at an Easter service in their camp. The Russian Easter, which fell this year on the same day as our own, is the chief festival of the Russian Church. The other photographs show: (2) French soldiers distributing soup to the Russians; (3) Russians on a transport at Marseilles; (4) The march to their camp.—[French Official Photos.; issued by Newspaper Illustrations and Topical.]





"WELCOMED AS BROTHERS" BY THE FRENCH ARMY: THE RUSSIAN CONTINGENT MARCHING THROUGH MARSEILLES AMID ENTHUSIASTIC DEMONSTRATIONS.

Cries of "Vive la Russie!" greeted the Russians at Marseilles. In an Order of the Day to the French Army, General Joffre said: "Our faithful Ally Russia, whose armies are already fighting so valiantly against Germany, Austria, and Turkey, has wished to give further proof of her friendship to France, and even more signal proof of her devotion to the common cause. Russian soldiers, selected from

among the bravest and led by the best-known officers, are coming to fight in our ranks. You will welcome them as brothers. You will show them how warm is the feeling you have for those who have left their country to fight at our side. . . . I bow before their colours, upon which will soon be inscribed the glorious names of common victories."—[French Official Photograph; issued by Newspaper Illustrations.]



## Little Lives of Great Men.

LXVIII.—MR. BALFOUR.

ANYTHING is possible to the British political system, but only the boldest of prophets would have dared to foretell that during the greatest of all wars the supreme administration of the British Sea Power would be placed in the hands of the Right Hon. Arthur James Balfour. Once upon a time we had a bookseller for War Minister, but the present situation is even more piquant—a bookman and a philosopher, the ex-member of a most dilettante coterie, as First Lord of the Admiralty. But somehow or other, what would be impossible in any other nation is neither unfitting nor disastrous here. It is one of the things we manage very well. Mr. Balfour's biography since 1887 is sufficient proof of consummate ability. He was born in 1848, and is the eldest son of the late James Maitland Balfour of Whittingehame, Haddingtonshire. His mother was Lady Blanche Gascoigne Cecil, second daughter of the second Marquess of Salisbury. Mr. Balfour was educated at Eton and at Trinity College, Cambridge. At the age of twenty-eight he became Conservative M.P. for Hertford. Four years later he was appointed private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury, then Foreign Minister, whom he accompanied to the Berlin Congress at the close of the Russo-Turkish War. In 1879 he published his "Defence of Philosophic Doubt," and for a time his career seemed more likely to be that of the student, *pur sang*, than that of the politician. When Lord Salisbury went out of office, however, Mr. Balfour became rather more active in Parliament, and was, without aggression, a



THE RIGHT HON. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR, P.C., F.R.S., M.P.:  
FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Photograph by Russell.

member of the "Fourth Party." But still he was not taken seriously. In 1886 Lord Salisbury came back to power, and appointed his nephew President of the Local Government Board, and, later, Secretary for Scotland, with a seat in the Cabinet. Next year the Prime Minister astonished all parties by appointing Mr. Balfour Chief Secretary for Ireland, at a most critical moment. He knew his man. Mr. Balfour's inflexible administration of the Crimes Act and his correlative legislation for the betterment of Ireland proclaimed him a strong man, and proved his personal and political courage. His reputation was established by his six years' work for Ireland. After a period as Leader of the Opposition, he became Leader of the House in 1895. In 1902 he became Prime Minister, and his term of office is chiefly marked by the long struggle on the Tariff Reform question, in which he could not follow Mr. Chamberlain all the way. He held his own intermediate position with extraordinary dialectical skill until 1905, when the Government died of inanition. The General Election of the following year produced many sensations, but none greater than Mr. Balfour's defeat at East Manchester, which he had represented since 1885. The City of London, however, made room for him, and he returned to Parliament to lead the Opposition once more, holding that position until 1911. In 1915, as a member of the Coalition Government, he went to the Admiralty, where his administration loses nothing by Mr. Balfour's determination never to interfere with professional seamen in the discharge of their professional duties. And that is the whole duty of a First Lord who is himself no sailor.





**PRACTICAL AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH THE ALLIES: WELL-KNOWN BOSTON MEN PREPARING STERILISED DRESSINGS FOR FRENCH MILITARY HOSPITALS.**

While officially the United States remain neutral, American sympathy with the Allies has shown itself strongly, in many practical forms, as in relief work in Belgium, the American Ambulance in France, and the unremitting efforts of American Embassies on behalf of our prisoners. In America itself also much has been done. In Boston, for example, a branch of the American Fund for French Wounded

has long been at work, and well-known men give their time (eight hours a day) to preparing surgical dressings and hospital supplies and packing them for shipment to France. In the photograph, from left to right, are Messrs. Thomas N. Codman, Alfred D. Hurd, Rev. George H. Kaltenbach (American chaplain at Lucerne), Thomas S. Lockwood, Horace Binney, and Elliot Hubbard.—[Photo. by Record Press.]





A LOWESTOFT "FORTIFICATION" SHELLED BY THE GERMANS: A DAMAGED SHOP.  
A German naval squadron attacked the East Coast early on Tuesday, April 25. On the following day the War Office announced: "The bombardment of Lowestoft and Yarmouth yesterday morning began at 4.10 and lasted about half an hour. Despite the heavy guns employed by the enemy ships, the damage was relatively slight. A convalescent home, a swimming-bath, the pier, and 40 dwelling-houses



ANOTHER "FORTIFICATION" DAMAGED: A LOWESTOFT CONVALESCENT HOME BOMBARDED.  
were extensively damaged; some 200 dwelling-houses were slightly damaged. Two men, one woman, and one child were killed, three persons were seriously wounded, and nine slightly wounded." The foregoing facts in the official statement refer to the damage done at Lowestoft, where the photographs on this and the following three pages were taken.—[Photos. by C.N.]





ONE OF THE "IMPORTANT MILITARY BUILDINGS" MENTIONED IN THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUÉ: A BEDROOM IN THE CONVALESCENT HOME AT LOWESTOFT.

The matron of the convalescent home at Lowestoft shelled by the German war-ships was sleeping in this room at the time, but she and other women inmates escaped unhurt, in spite of the extensive damage done to the building. A German communiqué issued in Berlin on April 26 said: "A section of our High Sea forces bombarded with good success fortifications and important military buildings at

Great Yarmouth and Lowestoft." Presumably, in the eyes of the German Navy, a convalescent home for women is an "important military building," while shops and dwelling-houses are regarded as "fortifications." The German squadron was engaged by a comparatively small British force, "and in about 20 minutes it returned to Germany, chased by our light cruisers and destroyers."—[Photo. by C.N.]





ON THE FRONT AT LOWESTOFT, WHICH SUFFERED MOST FROM THE BOMBARDMENT: HOUSES DAMAGED BY THE GERMAN NAVAL SHELLS.

The German naval raid on Lowestoft was one more instance of senseless slaughter of civilians and futile destruction of private property. As mentioned in the War Office statement quoted on another page, forty dwelling-houses were damaged extensively, and some two hundred slightly. The victims killed were two men, a woman, and a child, while twelve people were injured, three of them seriously.

"Most of the damage to buildings was done along the sea front, or near it. Two large houses on the north side of the town were wrecked, and in one case the debris caught fire. On the south side over twenty houses and shops were shattered. Some of the shells passed clean through one house and hit another in the next street. The upper floors of a group of cottages standing in a hollow were blown

*(Continued opposite.)*





WHERE TWO WOMEN AND A SPECIAL CONSTABLE WERE INJURED: SMALL HOUSES AT LOWESTOFT WRECKED BY THE GERMAN BOMBARDMENT.

(Continued.) to fragments, the roof of one falling across the garden. Another house had the front and roof wrecked, and through rents in the walls could be seen the pictures still hanging on bedroom walls and ornaments on the mantelpiece. Among those seriously injured was a special constable named Nesling, who was on duty and was hurt by a shell that penetrated three houses. The bodies of three of the killed—a young woman, a baby, and a man—were found in the debris of one house. Most of the inhabitants of Lowestoft, on being awakened by the firing, took refuge in the lower parts of their houses or sought such other shelter as was available—hence, it is thought, the comparatively small number of casualties. Had they flocked into the streets many more lives would have been lost undoubtedly.—[Photos. by C.N.]





REGULARS UNDER GENERAL SMUTS IN THE EAST AFRICAN CAMPAIGN: AN INDIAN BATTERY GUN SQUAD COMING INTO ACTION.

It in General Smuts' recent despatches from East Africa we hear more of the doings of his force of mounted Burghers than of others of the troops, that is mainly due to the shape the operations have to take in order to deal the enemy a telling blow before the heavy May rains swamp the country. British and Indian infantry, battalions of the King's African Rifles, and batteries of artillery are doing

their part as well in several localities in rounding-up the now apparently fugitive main German force in the colony. Our illustrations show one of the Indian batteries in action; in Photograph No. 1, Running up a gun into firing position; in No. 2, Loading it; in No. 3, Laying it on its target; in No. 4, Firing it.—[Photos. by C.N.]





THE GERMAN EX-GOVERNOR OF CAMEROON SURVEYING THE BEAUTIES OF THE COLONY BEFORE ITS LOSS: A CAPTURED GERMAN PHOTOGRAPH.

Herr von Ebermaier, German Governor of Cameroon before its conquest by the Franco-British forces, is here seen (standing, fifth from the right) among the heights of the volcanic Cameroon range, admiring the beauties of the colony now lost to Germany. He was interned with the German troops in Spanish territory after their retreat. It was Herr Ebermaier who issued to his subordinates a typical specimen

of German official war news for native consumption, in which he authorised the statement that "the Kaiser has captured General Kitchener (sic), whom the English regarded as their best commander, together with 10,000 soldiers"; also that "the Kaiser is bombarding the largest French city, where the Governor of the French lives," adding, in an access of pity—"the French no longer have a Kaiser!"





WHERE THE RUSSIANS SLID DOWN FROZEN MOUNTAIN-SIDES AND STORMED A FORT SURROUNDED BY ICE: PURSUING TURKS AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FORT KARAGUBEK

The storming of Fort Karagubek, a key-position in the Erzerum defences, was one of the most wonderful feats performed by the Russian Army of the Caucasus in the capture of that city. The fort itself is seen in the centre-background, with the Russian flag flying over it. Up the snowy slope below it are the zigzag trenches through which the gallant Caucasian and Siberian troops climbed to the attack. At the top they were confronted with a barrier of ice, which the Turks had formed round the walls of the fort by spraying water on the snow. The Russian Russians slid before climbing occurred the most extraordinary





AFTER THE CAPTURE OF FORT KARAGUBEK, NEAR ERZERUM.—DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS-WRIGHT, OUR ARTIST IN RUSSIA, FROM MATERIAL SUPPLIED BY AN OFFICER PRESENT.

us in the capture of the snow. The Russians, nothing daunted, hacked through the ice and stormed the fort. On the extreme left of the drawing may be seen another mountain, down which the advancing Russians slid before climbing again to the assault of Karagubek. Our artist, describing the scene, says: "As the armies assembled on the crest, the order was given to charge down. Then occurred the most extraordinary spectacle—an army sliding down the smooth slopes until the mountain-side was lined like a huge number of toboggan-runs."





THE FEARLESSNESS OF THE FRENCH LINESMEN: POILUS CREEPING ALONG HALF-DESTROYED COMMUNICATION-TRENCHES TO THE FIRE-TRENCHES.

In spite of the terrific severity of the incessant storm of innumerable high-explosive shells with which the Germans are assailing the French trenches in front of Verdun by night and day, in places battering into shapeless mounds of earth the French lines, fire-trenches and communication-trenches alike, still the undaunted French infantrymen charged with the defence of the localities manage to make use of their almost wrecked defences. As the illustration shows, regardless of exposure in the partially obliterated communication-trenches, whenever there is need of their presence in the advanced fire-trenches the men work their way stealthily along them, taking their lives in their hands as they creep forward, here singly, there in small bodies, not to fail comrades who await reinforcement.—[Photo. by Alfieri.]





A ZEPPELIN TAKING PART IN A NORTH SEA BATTLE! AN INTERESTING GERMAN VIEW OF WHAT HAS NOT YET HAPPENED.

"Were I to die at this moment," wrote Nelson in an hour of despondency when chasing the enemy, and all his scouting cruisers had gone astray, "'Want of Frigates' would be found stamped on my heart!" Zeppelins do frigates' work for the Germans in the North Sea, as the "Eyes of the Fleet;" and it is stated that their scouting capabilities over a wide area assisted the German battle-cruiser

squadron which, on April 25, bombarded Lowestoft and then ran away. This illustration from a German paper shows how, according to German artistic imaginations, Zeppelins would take part in a naval battle. They have only tried to do so once—during our naval air-raid on Cuxhaven—and then the escorting British cruisers easily shelled them off.





FROM "YOUNG FRANCE": A SWORD OF HONOUR FOR THE SERBIAN CROWN PRINCE.

As a token of admiration, the Youth of France subscribed for a presentation sword for the Serbian Crown Prince in connection with his recent visit to the Western front. It is the workmanship of Andre Falize, and the hilt represents, as emblematic of the future, a Serbian strangling three serpents: Austria, Germany, and Turkey. A fourth serpent, Bulgaria, appears creeping up. —[Photo by U.N.]



ONE OF FRANCE'S HARD-HITTERS: A BIG GUN WITH A RECORD.

In the illustration is seen one of the heavier guns with which the French are now able, on all sections of their front and at Verdun, to master the most formidable efforts of the German artillery. The actual gun shown has done, and is still doing, notable work. On one occasion, within 48 hours it rained no fewer than 3000 shells on the enemy's lines. —[Photo by Record Press.]

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HONOURS FOR A SISTER OF FIELD-MARSHAL LORD FRENCH OF YPRES: MRS. HARLEY DECORATED, AT SALONIKA.

Among the many devoted lady workers for the wounded, a notable figure has been that of Mrs. Harley, a sister of Field-Marshal Lord French of Ypres. Mrs. Harley has given time and strength with complete unselfishness to her duties in connection with the Red Cross in France, Serbia, and Macedonia, and her services have won recognition at the hands of the French, in the conferring upon her of the French

Military Cross. Our photograph shows Mrs. Harley standing with General Sarrail, and wearing the Cross. To the left is General Mahon, and next to General Sarrail is General Meschopoulos, Greek Commandant at Salonika. Mrs. Harley has, in the discharge of her womanly duties, emphasised the invaluable services rendered by the Red Cross.—[Official Photo., issued by the Press Bureau. Supplied by News. Illus.]





AN ITALIAN DUMMY GUN CONCEALED IN THE SNOW: A RUSE TO DECEIVE HOSTILE AIRCRAFT IN THE MOUNTAIN CAMPAIGN.

Dummy guns have been much used in the war to mislead the enemy's air-scouts and draw his artillery fire upon the wrong positions, while the real guns remain immune in concealment. In this case the ruse is more effective by not being too obvious. Instead of a whole dummy gun being visible, it has the appearance of being partially sunk in a snow-pit, with only the barrel pointing upward. With the

warmer weather, activity has been renewed on the Italian front. Describing the steady progress made by the Italians on the Carso, Mr. A. Beaumont says: "Fighting in this lofty region, where, at most, sections of 40 or 60 men can be sent to occupy summits at elevations of 4000 ft. and 5000 ft., has been of a really heroic stamp."—[Photo. by Sport and General.]

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WITH THE ITALIANS ATTACKING ON THE CARSO FRONT: AN ADVANCED FIRE-TRENCH DURING A LULL IN THE FIGHTING.

From the above illustration one may gain an idea of the barren and difficult nature of the terrain on the Carso plateau across which the Italian Army, operating beyond the Isonzo in the direction of Trieste, has to battle its way forward. On that line it is confronted by Austrian artillery positions, mostly on higher ground, and fortifications along every dominating position over which years of labour and millions

of money have been spent by the enemy, in anticipation of just such a situation as the present war has brought into existence—the breaking away of Italy from the Triple Alliance. Every mile of ground has to be fought for and entrenched as it is gained, exactly as is taking place at most places along the Western front, so that the rate of progress as recorded in the Italian telegrams is inevitably slow.





THE DESTRUCTION OF A FRENCH CHURCH BY GERMAN SHELLS: THE BOMBARDMENT OF VAUX-DEVANT-DAMLoup, NEAR VERDUN.

The villages of Vaux and Damloup, five or six miles north-west of Verdun, have seen some of the fiercest fighting in the great battle there. The left-hand photograph shows the village church of Vaux as it was before the bombardment. In the centre photograph, a shell is seen actually striking the church tower; and in that on the right are shown the results—the wrecked tower with its steeple shot

away. Thus one more was added to the numerous village churches of France laid in ruins by German shells. French troops, it will be noted, were holding the village at the time, and may be seen taking cover behind some houses. Vaux has continued to be a centre of activity. A French communiqué of April 27 mentioned two minor German attacks in the vicinity.

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**"SAND-BAG TERRACE": A DIVISIONAL BATTLE HEADQUARTERS AT A POINT IN THE BRITISH LINES AT SALONIKA.**

The name of "Sand-bag Terrace" has been appropriately given to the row of officers' shelters seen in the photograph, which shows a Divisional Battle Headquarters in the British lines at Salonika. An artillery officer stationed there said recently, in a letter home: "Dug-outs are no longer thrown up haphazard, but according to a regular town-planning scheme. . . . So we quite fancy the place, and

anticipate a time when Cooks' will placard Britain with posters of excursions to the Salonika Defences and offer excursionists a week in a subaltern's dug-out. And ever and anon we club into a commodious and absolutely proof observing-station, and, gazing out, sigh for the day when they may come upon us. . . . Personally, I do not think that day will come."—[Official Press Bureau Photograph; supplied by Central Press.]





**ÆGEAN ISLANDS AS MILITARY HEALTH-RESORTS: A REST-CAMP ESTABLISHED ON ONE FOR TROOPS FROM THE FRONT.**

Some of the islands at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, which the Allies have been enabled to make use of by arrangement with Greece, and to maintain themselves in, thanks to the command of the sea by the Allied Fleets, are proving of the most valuable service. They are being used as sanatoria and convalescent stations, and also, by reason of other facilities they offer, for the establishment of rest-

camps for troops who have been in action in that quarter. They are within convenient reach of where the troops may be wanted again. From a medical and health point of consideration, these sea-girt islands enjoy a most agreeable climate during the earlier months of the year, at the same time that they afford ideal localities for the setting-up of camps such as that shown in the above illustration.—[Photo. by S. and G.]

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THE BATTLE-SPOIL OF AN ITALIAN AIRMAN: THE BURNT WRECKAGE OF AN AUSTRIAN AEROPLANE RECENTLY BROUGHT DOWN.

The Italian Army airmen as a class are as daring fliers and as formidable fighters as any of the airmen in the armies of the Allies, and their bold and skilful handling of their machines in action has, as the Italian official communiqués from time to time record, taken heavy toll of the enemy's airmen. Among the Alps and the high tablelands and steep ridges of the Carso district, Austrian airmen are constantly

being brought down. Their machines often fall within the Italian lines, as in the case of the wrecked Austrian aeroplane shown here, which was reduced to a tangled heap, with its fuselage and planes destroyed by the firing of the petrol-tank as it smashed heavily to the ground. Italians were always noted for pluck and dash, and the air service has afforded one more proof of their prowess—[Photo. by S. and G.]





COMRADES OF THE HEROES WHO DIED IN GALLIPOLI: "ANZACS" IN LONDON MARCHING TO WESTMINSTER ABBEY ON "ANZAC" DAY.

The memorial service in Westminster Abbey on April 25, the anniversary of the first landings in Gallipoli, was attended by 1300 Australian and 700 New Zealand troops—the largest Australasian force ever seen in London. They were enthusiastically cheered as they marched to the Abbey. All had been either wounded in Gallipoli or invalided to this country through illness contracted in the arduous

campaign. Practically every branch of the splendid "Anzac" forces was represented, the Australian contingent being headed by a small detachment from the Australian Navy, some of whom had taken part in the destruction of the "Emden." The men seen in our photograph are New Zealanders. They wear the brims of their hats free; while the Australians' are looped up at one side.—[Photo. by Topical.]

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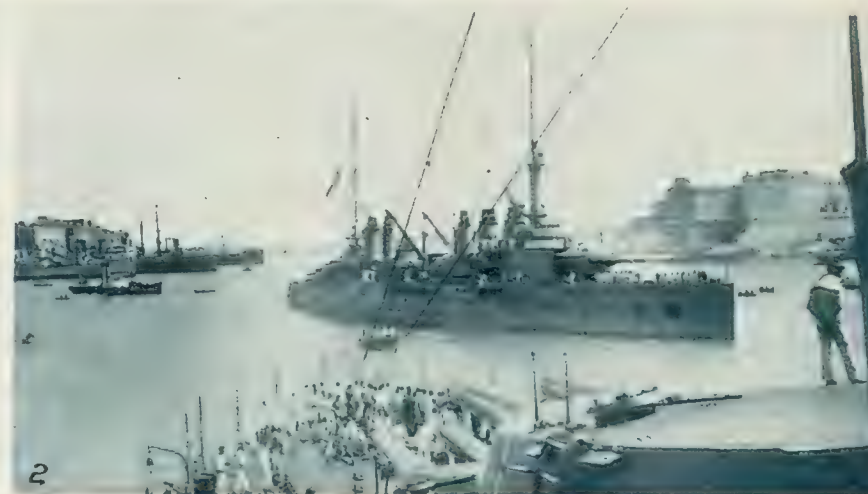


"TO-DAY I AM JOINING WITH THEM IN THEIR SOLEMN TRIBUTE": THE KING LEAVING WESTMINSTER ABBEY; WITH LORD KITCHENER.

On the occasion of the "Anzac" Memorial Service in Westminster Abbey, the King sent the following message to the Governor-General of Australia and the Governor of New Zealand: "Tell my people of Australia and New Zealand that to-day I am joining with them in their solemn tribute to the memory of their heroes who died in Gallipoli. They gave their lives for a supreme cause in gallant comradeship

with the rest of my sailors and soldiers who fought and died with them. Their valour and fortitude have shed fresh lustre on the British arms. May those who mourn their loss find comfort in the conviction that they did not die in vain, but that their sacrifice has drawn our peoples more closely together and added strength and glory to the Empire."—[Photo. by Newspaper Illustrations.]





SERBIA'S COMPLETELY RE-ARMED, RE-EQUIPPED, AND REORGANISED ARMY: CAMP AND OTHER SCENES AT CORFU.

Corfu is filling an important rôle in the war. Not only is it convenient as a naval base for certain strategical purposes, but it has also served as the, so to speak, health-resort which has restored the Serbian Army to tone and fitness. Re-equipped and furnished with all requirements for taking the field again, the Serbian Army has fully recovered its *esprit de corps*, and is ready again to go to the front.

Corfu as a recuperating ground has proved an asset of real value to the Allies. Photograph No. 1 shows one of the aeroplanes in the new Serbian Army Aviation Park at Corfu. No. 2 is one of the Allied war-ships coming into harbour. No. 3 shows a corner of one of the Serbian camps; and No. 4, Men of the rejuvenated army.—[French Official Photographs; supplied by Topical.]





THE SERBIAN ARMY AT CORFU: A BAND FROM ONE OF THE ALLIES' SHIPS PLAYING NEAR THE CAMP.

The complete rehabilitation of the Serbian Army which has been effected by the Western Allies in conjunction at Corfu, is in several ways one of the most noteworthy operations of the war. As those who have seen the reconstituted force have related, one of the most marvellous military transformations on record has been successfully carried out. In every particular, a new army has come into being

during the past three months at Corfu, unrecognisable as having been created out of the wreck of a military force landed there. Completely reorganised, re-equipped with arms and uniforms, supplied with artillery and subsidiary war matériel and ample stores of ammunition, the Serbian troops eagerly await their opportunity to meet the common enemy.—[French Official Photograph; supplied by Topical.]





A CAMP SENTRY-BOX MADE OF REEDS: IN THE CAMEROONS.

The sentry-box shown above is one of the improvised type largely made use of by the native troops taking part in the recent Cameroons campaign, in camps or cantonments wherever lengthened halts were made. It was made of the reeds which grow all over the swampy river districts, the material affording a thatched roof thick enough to keep off the fierce noonday heat, and sheltering walls.



GERMANY'S GOLIATH SEARCHLIGHT-PROJECTOR: A PUBLIC EXHIBITION AT SPANDAU.

This giant searchlight-projector has, it is stated, been constructed at the headquarters of the Spandau "Searchlight Battalion," which is permanently quartered near Berlin. It is intended for mounting on permanent fortifications, or in a fortress; or it may be intended for employment on the sea-coast or on the cliffs at Heligoland for long-distance projection. The illustration is from a German paper.





THE LORD-LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND: LORD WIMBORNE.

Lord Wimborne succeeded Lord Aberdeen as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland last year. He was created Baron Ashby St. Ledgers in 1910, and succeeded to the Wimborne barony on his father's death in 1914. He was formerly a captain in the Dorset Yeomanry and served in South Africa. As the Hon. Ivor Guest, he was M.P. for Plymouth and later for Cardiff, and has been Paymaster-General.—[Photo. Lafayette.]



THE CHIEF SECRETARY FOR IRELAND: THE RIGHT HON. AUGUSTINE BIRRELL.

Mr. Birrell became Chief Secretary for Ireland in 1907. When the rebellion began in Dublin he was in London, and crossed to Dublin on the night of April 26. Mr. Birrell entered Parliament in 1889 as M.P. for Fifeshire, and since 1906 has represented North Bristol. He is well known in the literary world as the author of "Obiter Dicta" and other books.—[Photo. by Elliott and Fry.]





THE SINN FEIN OUTBREAK IN DUBLIN: SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BUILDINGS OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS WHO HAVE SINCE SURRENDERED.

The rebels began operations in Dublin on Easter Monday by seizing the General Post Office, in Sackville Street, the Four Courts of Justice, and other buildings, including Messrs. Jacob's biscuit factory. The factory was the last rebel fortress to be captured, on April 30. Artillery was used against it. From Liberty Hall Jim Larkin directed the 1913 strike. On April 25 it was shelled by a gun-boat from the

Liffey, and occupied by troops. Official statements on April 30 said: "The Post Office has been destroyed by fire"; and on May 1: "All Dublin commandoes have surrendered." Our photographs show: (1) Messrs. Jacob's biscuit factory; (2) The Four Courts; (3) The Post Office and Nelson's Pillar; (4) Liberty Hall during the 1913 strike.—[Photos. by Topical and C.N.]





FANTASTIC REBELLION IN IRELAND WHILE IRISH TROOPS FIGHT LOYALLY AT THE FRONT: SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN, DURING THE RISING.

While a small minority of misguided fanatics were raising rebellion in Ireland, the real feeling of the Irish people as a whole was receiving practical expression of a very different kind at the front, in the gallant deeds of the Dublin Fusiliers and the Inniskillings, who repelled German onslaughts at Hulluch. An official communiqué of April 27, from the British Headquarters, regarding the enemy's attack at

Hulluch, said: "Counter-attack by our Irish troops took place within half an hour, and enemy were driven out, leaving many dead." Our photograph was taken in Sackville Street, Dublin, opposite the Post Office, on the first day of the rising, Easter Monday. It shows some shops which were looted and set on fire, and a tram disabled by the rebels at the corner of Earl Street.—[Photo by C.N.]





**LOOTED BY A DUBLIN MOB: A BOOT-SHOP IN SACKVILLE STREET.**

The rebellion in Dublin began on the afternoon of Monday, April 24, when the Sinn Feiners seized the Post Office and other buildings in Sackville Street. The above photograph was taken on that day, and shows one of several shops in Sackville Street, opposite the Post Office, which were looted by the mob. Afterwards, fires broke out in Sackville Street, and a number of shops were burnt.—[Photo. by C.I.]



**INSTIGATOR OF IRISH REBELLION WITH GERMAN AID: SIR ROGER CASEMENT.**

Sir Roger Casement was recently captured while attempting to land arms in Ireland from a German ship. He was subsequently brought to London. It is said that, when arrested by police, from Ardfert, near Tralee, he had shaved off his beard. He was formerly in the British Consular Service, and was receiving a pension. His subsequent proceedings in Berlin are common knowledge.—[Photo. by Griffin.]





A FEMINE FIREBRAND OF IRISH REBELLION: THE COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ.

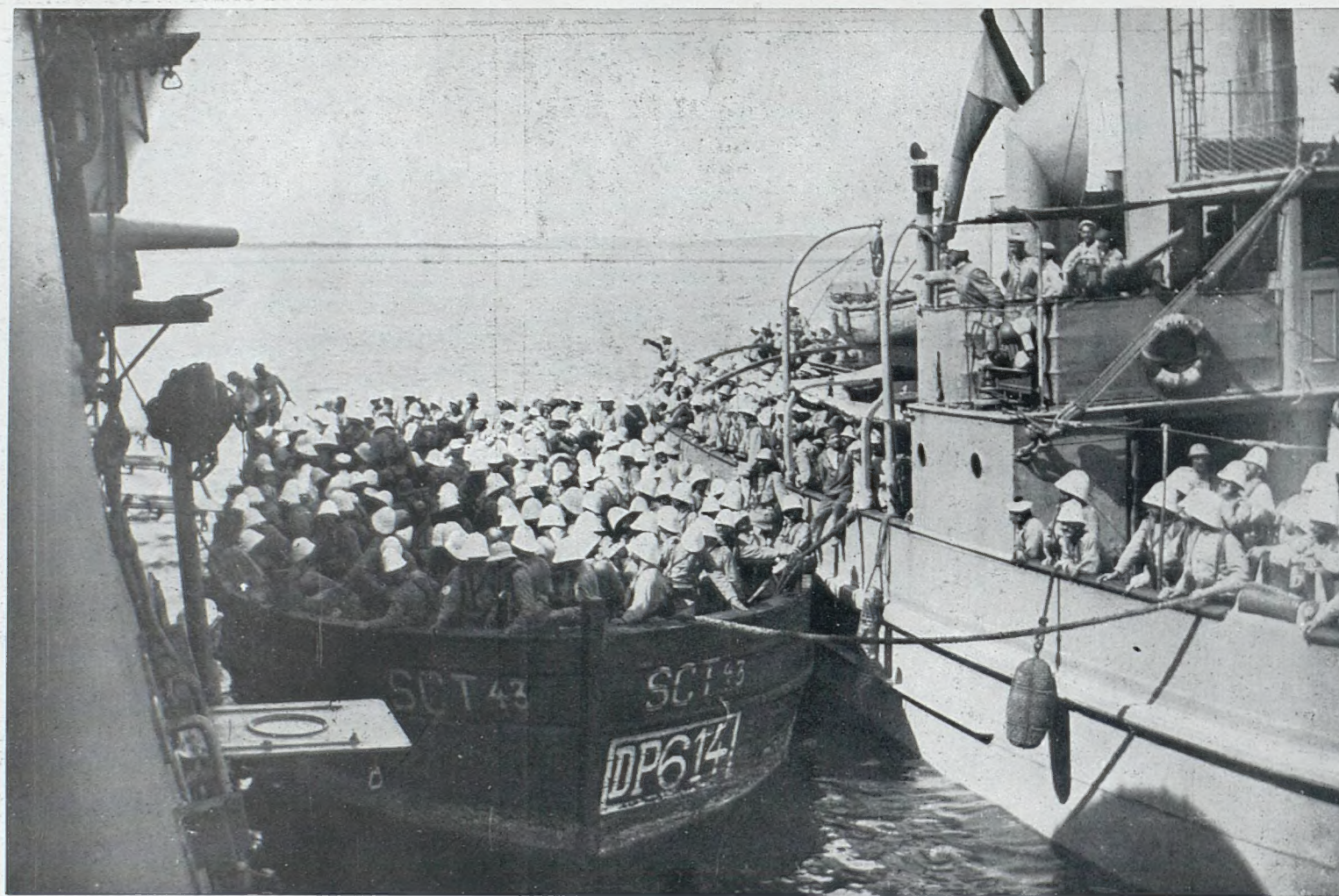
"More than 700 prisoners, including the Countess Markievicz, have been captured," stated Lord French in his official report of the situation in Dublin on April 30. The lady thus "mentioned in despatches" has long been notorious in Ireland, and among Suffragists in this country. She is the eldest daughter of the late Sir Henry Gore-Booth, Bt., of Lissadell, Co. Sligo, and sister of the present Baronet, Sir

SINN FEINER AND HORSEWOMAN: COUNTESS MARKIEVICZ DRIVING.

Josslyn Gore-Booth. In 1900 she married Count Casimir Dunin de Markievicz, a Pole in the Russian Consular Service. During the 1913 strike she actively supported Jim Larkin. Our left-hand photograph, taken then, shows her through a cellar window in Liberty Hall, Dublin. She is a fine horsewoman and rider to hounds, and was at one time an art student in Paris.—[Photos. by C.N. and Topical.]

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WITH THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: THE EMBARKATION OF TROOPS ON BOARD A CRUISER.

Comparatively little has been published in this country about the doings of the French fleet in the Mediterranean, at any rate since the withdrawal from the Dardanelles—doubtless from the necessity for keeping naval movements secret. To find any available particulars one must go back a little in the history of the war. Thus in Admiral de Robeck's despatch describing the landing in Gallipoli last year,

he said: "The loyal support which I received from Contre-Amiral E. P. A. Guépratte simplified the task of landing the Allied armies simultaneously." The French Fleet had previously taken a gallant part in the naval attempt to force the Dardanelles, and lost the battle-ship "Bouvet." Last August Vice-Admiral du Fournet succeeded Admiral Boué de Lapeyrière as Commander-in-Chief of the French

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WITH THE FRENCH FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN: FRENCH SAILORS OFF DUTY ON THE DECK OF A CRUISER.

*Continued.*

Fleet. Admiral Guépratte has been made a K.C.B. Sir Charles Monro's despatch published last month regarding the evacuation of Gallipoli mentioned that "the French infantry remaining on the Peninsula were relieved on the night of January 1-2, and were embarked by the French Navy on the following nights." The French Mediterranean Fleet has, of course, also shared in the operations connected with

the Balkan campaign and the landing at Corfu on January 11. The French troops were conveyed to the island on board four cruisers, accompanied by torpedo-boats and twelve steamers for chasing enemy submarines. Apropos the loss of H.M.S. "Russell," it has been pointed out that during the war France has lost 2 battle-ships, Great Britain, 10, Italy, 1, Germany, 1, Russia and Austria none.—[Photos. by Gorce.]





THE CLERGYMAN V.C.: THE REV. EDWARD NOEL MELLISH.

The Rev. Edward Noel Mellish, V.C., formerly curate of St. Paul's, Deptford, is one of those brave clergymen who have devotedly served their country at the Front. Mr. Mellish was awarded the Victoria Cross for going backwards and forwards to tend and rescue wounded soldiers during three days of heavy fighting, at St. Eloi. Mr. Mellish was aptly called "a very gallant gentleman."—[Photo. by C.N.]



AN ARMY CADET EXHIBITING IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY: CADET ALLAN BARR.

Mr. Allan Barr, who has joined the Colours, is an exhibitor at Burlington House, his oil-painting, "Marie in the Country," being hung on the line. Mr. Barr is a son of the well-known novelist, James Barr (Angus Evan Abbot) and grandson of the late Robert Barr, of Ontario. Mr. Allan Barr is twenty-six, and is represented in the Victoria and Albert Museum by an etching and a painting.—[Photo. by Denys.]